Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in graduating laws on conscience.

Dr. Channing.

[BY BURTON CRAIGE.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.. MONDAY JANUARY 23 1832 [VOL. ...

POLITICAL.

The question is frequently asked, what is our prospect of relief from Congress? What probability is there that the Tariff will be fairly and equitably modified? From the little that has yet transpired in Congress of the views and intentions of the supporters of the system, it is difficult to judge whether any, or if any, what reduction, and of what character, will be permitted to take place. In forming an opinion upon this matter, we naturally look to Messrs. Clay and Webster, as the oracles and exponents of the Tariff party. As far as those gentlemen have yet expressed their views, it would seem that they are favorable to reduction: but it is only to a reduction upon unprotected articles. Mr. Clay has distinctly taken the ground assumed by the late Tariff Convention in New York, that if the duties are to be reduced to a revenue standard, the reduction must be confined to articles which do not enter into competition with American industry, and the revenue must be raised by imposition upon those which do. This is what we have always feared would be the policy of the Tariff party: and we are glad to perceive that our Senator, Mr. Hayne, has promptly and distinctly entered his protest, in the name of his constituents, against a principle so monstrous in itself, and so fraught with ruin and oppression to the people of the South. It seems to be agreed on all hands that the Tariff must be reduced to a revenue standard: but the great contest will be, whether all the taxes shall be equally reduced, or whether the Tariff States will abolish only those which they pay in common with the South, whilst they will retain and perpetuate those which operate on the South alone, and the effect of retaining which will be to fix forever the whole burden of the revenue on this devoted portion of the Union, and to render it hopelessly and degradingly tributary to the North. Upon this subject, Mr. Hayne has said, and said correctly, the people of the South ask only justice, and that they will never be satisfied with less. In this he not only uttered his own feelings as a freeman, but spoke the sentiments of the great body of the people of this state. It is the very ground on which they stand—the solemn and immoveable position they have taken. They ask no favors—they wish no bounties or monopolies—they claim no superiority, and wish to exercise no power over their sister States. All that they wish, and all that they ask, is equal and exact justice. They claim the benefits of the compact of the Union, which recognizes every State as equal to every other State, and of which it was the great object and intention to promote the common good by equal benefits and equal burdens. They insist that Federal legislation shall be governed both by the letter and spirit of the Federal Constitution, and whilst they would cordially support any act of legitimate authority, however injurious to themselves, they feel it their bounden duty, both to themselves and to the great charter of their liberties, to resist and counteract, by every means in their power, every act of unconstitutional usurpation. If, therefore, the madness or tyranny of the majority should impel them to such a modification of the Tariff as, instead of relieving, shall in reality only aggravate the distresses and deepen the degradations of the South, we have no hesitation to say that such a deed of tyranny, such a monstrous arrogance of unauthorized power, will create a flame throughout the southern country which must inevitably consume either the protective system or the chain of Union. We really do hope therefore, that the advocates of the system will reflect dispassionately upon the consequences of such a procedure, and allow a decent regard to the rights and feelings of the outraged people of the South, to produce some weight in the new adjustment of the duties. The existence of the Union hangs upon the issue. The destinies of this great and growing country are vitally connected with their deliberations on this momentous subject. False legislation upon other matters may be endured or remedied: upon this, it will not be borne, and can scarcely be repaired. The time, it seems, has at length come when a revision of the Tariff must take place. It seems to be generally conceded by all parties, that it must be brought down to the wants of the Government: It will be no slight modification, no mere temporary alteration, of the system. It will be radical and permanent, fixing the principle upon which the revenue is hereafter to be collected, and the sources from which the wants of the Government shall be supplied. Is it to be supposed, then, that the people of the South will submit to such a modification as shall throw the burden of the Government almost entirely on themselves? Is it to be supposed that they will permit such gross injustice, such ruinous oppression, to be fixed deliberately and as a matter of settled policy upon them? Can it be believed that after the stand they have taken; after their repeated remonstrances and protests; they will now submit to an act of more grievous tyranny than any they have yet endured? What! the Tariff to be reduced, and no relief to Southern suffering—the Tariff to be reduced, and no restoration of southern rights, or removal of Southern burthens—The Tariff to be reduced, and only in such a way as to exhonerate the North from taxes—The Tariff must be reduced, and only in such a way as to fix more completely and permanently than ever on the South all the burthens which have been grinding it to dust, and which they have only endured so long because of their attachment to the Union, and because of their hope of relief, their hope of a fair and equitable adjustment of the duties, from the very reduction which is now about to be effected? Was it for this that the people of the South have remonstrated and petitioned? Was it for this that the Legislatures of the Southern States have solemnly entered their protests on the journals of the Senate? Was it for this that the Southern States entered into the Union? Or is it to be supposed that their mere love of union will enable them forever to endure it? Again we entreat the majority in Congress to pause upon this subject, and to reflect well before they inflict this additional oppression, this intolerable outrage, on the South. And whilst upon this subject, too, we appeal, in the name of all that is dear to Carolina, to all those of our opponents, who, however opposed to nullification or any other doctrine, still feel as they should for their own rights and interests, and for the honor and dignity of the State. It depends much upon them whether the contest about to take place in Congress shall end in Southern happiness and honor, or Southern discomfiture and ruin. There can be no doubt that all that has yet been done—the discussions that have taken place in other States—the excitement pervading the South—the strong and decided language used by Southern Legislatures—the meetings and memorials of the people in almost every section of the Southern country—the moving of the waters even at the North—the calling and proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention—and even the very disposition now manifested by the majority in Congress to reduce the Tariff to a revenue standard—have all been produced by the firmness and perseverance of the State Rights party of South Carolina.

And if such results have been produced by the operations of that party alone, and amidst all the division and distraction of popular sentiment amongst us, what would not have been the effect, the happy and triumphant effect, of unanimity of sentiment, and unity of action? Can any one doubt that if the people of Carolina were thoroughly united, the American system would soon crumble into atoms? It is only because of our own divisions—because of the unhappy political opposition which weakens and distracts our people—that the American system still hangs like an incubus upon our State. It is only because the majority cannot be persuaded that South Carolina is in earnest—it is only because they rely upon our own internal dissentions to prevent the adoption of any decided course of action—that they will not either hear our voice, or hear it only to deride us as willing victims of their avarice, as infatuated creatures, all acknowledging the evils under which we suffer, and yet quarrelling with each other whether they shall be remedied or not. Remove this impression from the minds of the majority, and the day of our deliverance would soon appear. Unity of sentiment and action amongst our people would soon erase the Tariff from the statute book, and achieve a brilliant triumph of constitutional liberty. We call upon the people, then, of all parties, to reflect upon the peculiar and critical condition of our Southern affairs, and to act accordingly. The time is rapidly approaching when the great question of Southern LIBERTY or SLAVERY will be decided in Congress, and when every son of Carolina will have to decide whether he will go for or against his State. Let them decide now, whilst their decision may be productive of the happiest results. To support the State now, is to give it strength and energy in Congress, and to ensure an equitable adjustment of the duties, and a favorable termination of the contest. To keep the State divided and distracted will be to paralyze her and to encourage her oppressors, and to ensure such a course of legislation as, whilst it will increase the burdens and indignities of the South, will also heighten and embitter the animosities which now so unhappily prevail. We trust that these suggestions will be received in the spirit in which they are presented. We believe that there are many of our opponents who will probably rally around the State in the event of the iniquitous and tyrannical modification of the Tariff to which we have adverted. Let them do it now. To do it now, may have the happy effect of averting the contingency to which, perhaps, they have postponed their movement; and by averting that, or by assisting now to give strength and confidence to our friends in Congress, they will render the best service to the State, and most effectually exhibit their attachment to those great principles of constitutional liberty upon which the prosperity and even the existence of the South depends. *Mercury.*

From the Banner of the Constitution.

But, to us as a friend of Free Trade the most important portion of the Message is that wherein the President takes a decided position on our side. Like a man of firmness, he meets the question boldly and fairly, and nails his colors to the mast. "A modification," says he "of the Tariff, which shall produce a reduction of our revenue to the wants of the Government, and an adjustment of the duties on imports with a view to *equal justice in relation to all our national interests*, and to the counteraction of foreign policy so far as it may be injurious to those interests, is deemed to be one of the principal objects which demand the consideration of the present Congress." More than this, the most zealous advocates of Free Trade do not require. With less, they will not be satisfied; and, as the experience of the veto established the fact that Gen. Jackson was *ipse agmen*, they cannot but now feel themselves strengthened, by having the same *host* upon their side.

And here we will take occasion to point out the difference between the policy of Mr. Clay, as developed upon a late occasion, in a letter to the people of Haute-Ville, in Illinois, and by the Richmond Whig, and that of General Jackson. The former agrees with the President, that the amount of duties must be brought down to the revenue scale, but differs from him in the mode of reduction. Mr. Clay is for taking off the duties only from articles which are not produced in this country, such as teas and coffee, (the duties on which are already low enough,) spices, drugs, fruits, and various other articles, consumed more by the rich than the poor—but proposes not to touch a bristle of the American System, which imposes heavy burdens upon the poor working classes, and bears heaviest upon those who are least able to support it. In his scheme of reduction we hear nothing of the sugar duty, which is *three* cents upon a pound that costs, in the West Indies, only *one and a half cents*—nothing of the duty on coarse flannel which is 22½ cents upon a square yard that costs, abroad, from 12 to 15 cents—nothing of the duty of $1 68¾ now charged upon a yard of coarse broadcloth which can be had, abroad, for $1 51, and with which the subjects of a Monarch are cheaply and comfortably clothed, whilst the citizens of a Republic are deprived of this blessing;—nothing of the duty on iron, which is $37 on a ton which can be had, in England, at £5 sterling, that is $25, at the usual rate of exchange—nothing of the duty on cotton fabrics, which estimating it at only three cents per square yard, (instead of 8¾) puts into the pockets of the rich proprietors of *one single factory* at Lowell, as we have proved in another part of this paper, the enormous sum of $180,000, as a bonus, for which they give no equivalent.

Such, we are happy to say, is *not* General Jackson's system. His policy is to adjust the duties so as to operate "with equal justice in relation to all our national interests." Thus—the interests of agriculture and commerce are to be regarded, as well as the interests of manufactures. The farmer, the planter, the merchant, the seaman, the mechanic, the tradesman, the professional man, the agents of Government, the laborers, and all the numerous classes comprised in a population of thirteen millions of people, and not merely the sugar planters, the iron masters, the cotton and woolen manufacturers, are all to come in for a share of the blessings of a Government instituted for the good of the many, but which, for many years past, has been perverted to the advantage of a few. Can any philanthropist hesitate as to the choice of the two systems? We think not.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

From the Banner of the Constitution.

Facts and Theories.—The greatest theorists in the world are those who pretend that they have no theories at all, and fancy that they deal altogether with facts. A man of this school thinks that he has overturned all the principles of philosophy, if he happens to catch a fact which harmonizes with his favorite theory; and then, not having brains enough to discern whether his fact establishes his theory, or a different one, of an opposite nature, he triumphantly exclaims "one fact is worth a thousand theories." That what we state may be made too clear to be denied, we will give a sketch of some of the theories which have done, and are doing, so much mischief in the world, and then leave the reader to say whether your matter of fact men are less theorists than those whom they oppose.

Demetrius, the celibrated silversmith of Ephesus, who got up a town meeting of his craft, in order to denounce the Apostle Paul, because he preached the doctrines of Christianity, was a theorist. His theory was, that silver gods were as appropriate objects of worship as the Deity proclaimed by St. Paul, and that, as the Ephesian silversmiths had greatly prospered under the patronage of the goddess Diana, it was bad policy to listen to any such doctrines as those taught by the apostle.

The sect called Economists, of the last century, of whom not a few disciples exist in this country at the present day, were theorists. Their theory was, that national wealth consisted of gold and silver, and that it was sound policy in a government to place obstructions in the way of the importation of foreign commodities, in order to endeavor to turn the balance of trade in favor of the country, and thus increase its metallic riches by importations of coin. The numskulls, however, were blind to the fact that, just in proportion as they discouraged imports, they discouraged exports, and for the very reason that no countries but the mining countries can long carry on the trade with nations which will not take the products of their industry in exchange for what they bring; and to the additional *fact*, that only a certain quantity of gold and silver can be made to remain in any country, even if it can be had abroad; and to the still additional *fact*, that no nation, even if it had the power to retain a disproportionate quantity of gold and silver, would derive any more benefit from it than a farmer would derive from having two wagons when one was sufficient to carry all his produce in market.

Hezekiah Niles is a theorist. His theory is, that high duties make goods cheap, and that, consequently, the manufacturers are an exceedingly liberal class of people for advocating a policy which prevents them from getting for their commodities as much as they could get if duties were low.

Matthew Carey is a theorist. His theory is, that the lighter the duties are, the more employment will laborers obtain, especially females who live by their needles.

Redwood Fisher, (the American System advocate, at New York,) is a theorist. His theory is, that those who oppose protecting duties must needs be British agents, or be under some foreign influence.

Henry Clay is a theorist. His theory is, that it would be a good thing for him to be President of the United States, and take the money out of the pockets of the people of the South, one half to go to the East to build factories, and the other half to go to the West to make roads and canals.

Daniel Webster is a theorist. His theory is, that the principles of Free Trade are *true*, but that they would not be *profitable* to the New England manufacturing corporations—and, after all, this theory is the soundest of them all, for it is positively true, although we say nothing of the moral code that would justify a statesman's acting upon it.

John Quincy Adams is a theorist. One of his theories is, that a short crop of grain in Europe is a good thing for the United States; and, although it proceeds "from a cause which humanity will view with concern," yet that, nevertheless, "this new element of prosperity to that part of our agricultural industry which is occupied in producing the first article of human subsistence, is of the most cheering character to the feelings of patriotism." Another is, that, because the British will not take our flour at all times at a low duty, it is bad policy to let them have our cotton, even if they are willing to take it "almost duty free. (*See his Message of Dec.* 1828.)

Richard Rush is a theorist. One of his theories is, that "as regards cotton articles, such is the exuberance of the raw material in the United States, that it cannnot be assuming too much to suppose that the day is not remote when they will *largely* supply other countries of the world with these fabrics; and 'what is said of our cotton manufactures, may it is believed, be said with scarcely less confidence, [*of which we think there is not much doubt,*] eventually, though perhaps not immediately, of those of wool.' Another of his theories is, that 'it is a proposition too plain to require elucidation, that the creation of capital is retarded, rather than accelerated, by the diffusion of a thin population over a large surface. Any thing that may serve to *hold back* this tendency to diffusion from running too far and too long into an extreme, can scarcely prove otherwise than salutary. Moreover, the further encouragement of manufactures, by legislative means, would be but a counterbalance, and, at most, a partial one, to the encouragement to agriculture by legislative means, standing out in the very terms upon which the public lands are sold.' In other words, Mr. Rush thinks that it is better to immure people in workshops in manufacturing towns, than to afford facilities for their becoming independent farmers. A third theory of this gentleman is, that Congress is a better judge of the most advantageous direction to which capital and labor should be turned, than individuals; and hence, that Government is bound to interfere in controling. [*See his Treasury Report of Dec*, 1827.

The North American Review is a theorist. Its theory is, that almost all the people now employed in manufactures would be idle if it were not for the American System: and that, consequently, nearly the whole produce of their labour is a clear gain to the country. It also maintains that the quantity of agricultural produce which is now raised, over and above what is sufficient to supply the wants of the country, and which constitutes the surplus which we now export, if consumed at home, would greatly promote the wealth of the nation. It does not, however, tell us whether the consumers of this surplus are to be those whose bellies are already full, or whether they are to be imported. The this theory is, therefore, a lame one.

There are many other theorists, even in this country. There is one class who maintain the theory that Free Trade would be a good thing if all nations were to act upon it, but not otherwise: which is about the same thing as saying that honesty is not the best policy if one happen to live in a community of knaves—or, that truth is a good thing only where there are no dealers in falsehood—or, that wisdom would be a good thing provided there were no fools. Another class hold the theory, that, if a large capital happens to be invested in wheelbarrows, it is bad policy to introduce carts and wagons, because they destroy the value of the *interests vested* in wheelbarrows; and that, therefore, it is sound policy to stick to the wheelbarrows. And yet every one of these various schools will gravely tell you that they despise *theories*—that they deal with nothing but *facts*—whilst their whole scheme of policy is nothing but a theory, and, what is worse, a bad and vicious theory.

The reason why a man has a head upon his shoulders is that he may think. The difference between a man of sense and a simpleton, is, that one can think, and the other cannot. The former, by thinking, when he sees an effect, is enabled to ascribe it to its proper cause; the latter cannot discern between a cause which is capable of producing a given result, and one which is not—and, hence, when such have the management of public concerns, they are always sure to go wrong. Such people are like the little boy who saw a steamboat going down the river at the rate of ten miles an hour, whilst the tide was runing up at the rate of three miles, and who because he could see nothing but the tide that appeared to be capable of giving motion to the boat, very innocently said, "Father, see how fast the tide makes the steamboat go." Such are the classes of the Tariff school, who ascribe a fall of prices to high duties, which can have no possible effect but to keep prices up, and which were imposed with that very specific design, and no other.

From the Doylestow (Penn.) Democrat.

THE TARIFF!! THE TARIFF.—The newspapers groan with "the Tariff." "The Tariff" is in every body's mouth and Tariff and Anti Tariff Conventions are organized for the avowed purposes of maintaining or overthrowing it. The very existence of the Union is said to depend on its modification; and yet the ignorance on the subject in this part of the country is almost total. What is a Tariff? It is a TAX, a portion of which is paid by every man in the community. There is not a day passes over our heads but we pay a part of this tax. If you buy a pound of sugar for six cents, at the store, three of the six is a *tax*, which you pay to the United States Government. If a bushel of salt, you pay 10 cents *tax* upon it. If a pound of green tea for 125 cents, 56 of it is for a *tax*. And so on for every article of foreign growth which is consumed. This tax is the Tariff or rate of *duty* which is paid on all articles (with very few exceptions) imported from foreign countries. Heretofore, it has been necessary for Government to raise this tax, in order to defray the expenses of Government and pay off the National Debt. But in a short time the debt will be paid off, and the present Tariff or tax will raise about twelve millions of dollars more than the Government have any use for. This being the case, the Anti Tariffiites (and I am one) say that all of the taxes should be taken off. This seems so plain a proposition, that one would think no dispute could arise upon it. For what reason shall we be taxed when the Government have no use for the money? Oh say a croud of Tariff gentlemen, cotton and woollen manufactures, sugar planters, salt makers, &c. you must continue to pay the heavy tax you now do, in order that we may continue to manufacture. If you don't pay the tax, we must cease to manufacture, and we and our manufacturing establishments will be ruined, surely *you won't mind being taxed to support domestic manufactures.* This last argument, if argument it may be called, is considered conclusive. But as circumstances are, what is it but a demand to tax the many, that a few may be rich. I agree, if you will, that it is right so to apportion the duties necessary to be raised, as to foster our own manufactures—but, I deny the necessity or justice of continuing the present enormous taxes for this purpose. I am agreed, that so much duty shall be continued as will give the manufacturer a living and fair profit; but I say, the present Tariff gives him an excessive, unreasonable, and, as it regards the best of the community, an oppressive profit, and therefore it ought to, be reduced. This, then, is my proposition, that the rate of duty ought to be so reduced, as that the manufacturer shall have a reasonable profit on his capital, industry and skill and no more. [illegible] for more? [illegible] should have [illegible] duty raised [illegible] the manufacturer, pockets of [illegible] and the purchaser former rich? [illegible] as of course, [illegible] profits are [illegible] duced. Let [illegible] and this rule fail [illegible] isfied all the A[illegible] be allayed,—but [illegible] a spirit is aroused [illegible] with nothing [illegible] consent to be [illegible] manufacturer [illegible] gains. Inquiry [illegible] sion inevitable [illegible] must be under[illegible] *the manufacture* [illegible] *Tariff from the* [illegible] *artizan and the* [illegible]

In my next com[illegible] some of the duties [illegible] pay, and I am sure [illegible] readers will be sur[illegible] dinary character [illegible] then also show [illegible] the profits of m[illegible] and all will ag[illegible] the public are greatly [illegible] the cry of protection.

At this mom[illegible] tax is about to fall [illegible] our right strictly [illegible] purposes the mon[illegible] our pockets by the [illegible] am not very much [illegible] able to show that [illegible] our whole State ta[illegible] United States Tariff [illegible] believe may be done by [illegible] still to leave the m[illegible] generous profit. [illegible] shoe-makers, bla[illegible] joiners, &c. &c. [illegible] barely living, they [illegible] much oppressed by the [illegible] much interested in [illegible] class of people.

The amount of [illegible] propose upon iron [illegible] a ton, has already [illegible] honorable friend, [illegible] Exchequer. It [illegible] faction on that [illegible] sentiments avowed by [illegible] who is very exte[illegible] Iron Works of this [illegible] ified approbation [illegible] I had flattered myself [illegible] echoed by all the [illegible] in this expectation [illegible] ted. Deputations [illegible] tricts have since [illegible] Trade. I have [illegible] tions—but I have [illegible] them. I am bound to [illegible] partake of the ch[illegible] communications [illegible] which I have [illegible] interests in manu[illegible] fected, by the ch[illegible] submitting to the C[illegible] all great advocates [illegible] ly, all alike forward, [illegible] of the principles on [illegible] is now acting: but each [illegible] to assign, quite [illegible] doubt, in his own mind, [illegible] calling should be made [illegible] these special reasons, I [illegible] satisfied me that the [illegible] competition is the best of all [illegible] is certainly the best for the [illegible] I can quite understand [illegible] monopoly given to an [illegible] it is denied to all the [illegible] vantage to that par[illegible]

We observe [illegible] London papers, [illegible] ally the wages [illegible] munities, a[illegible] posterous. [illegible] to all the [illegible] Reciproc[illegible] cessity [illegible] persons mutually concerned must [illegible] be double. All compulsory process [illegible] only lessen *demand*, and thus [illegible] already superabundant in the particular case. "When," observes a high authority, "any commodity is carried to market, it is not the necessity of the vendor, but the necessity of the purchaser, that raises the price. The extreme want of the seller has rather (by the nature of things with which we shall in vain contend) the direct contrary operation. If the goods (or labor) at Market are beyond the demand, they fall in value; if below it, they rise. The impossibility of the subsistence of a person carrying labor to market is not the question—the only question is, what is it worth to the buyer?"

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CONGRESS

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to reduce the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

An animated debate grew out of Mr. [illegible]'s motion to refer the bill reducing the duty on Indian blankets and other Indian goods to the committee on Finance, and Mr. Dickerson's motion to refer the same bill to the committee on manufactures, in which Messrs. Benton, Dickerson, Brown, Buckner, Tyler, Clay, and [illegible], participated. The motion of reference to the Committee on Finance was lost—yeas 17, nays 26, and the committee on Manufactures prevailed, yeas 25, nays [illegible].

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Pendleton introduced several resolutions on the subject of regulating the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States, in criminal cases in the courts of the States; declaring also the provisions of the 25th section of the Judiciary act applicable to final judgments in the criminal courts of the enforcement of the requisite proceedings under the act. Upon a division, by yeas and nays, the House, however, laid the propositions upon the table by a vote of 99 to 89. Mr. Mercer proposed a resolution for applying part of the proceeds of the public lands, after the national debt shall have been extinguished, to the purpose of the removal of free negroes to Africa; but before the sense of the House was taken on the subject, an adjournment took place.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Davis of South Carolina, submitted a resolution calling on the committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our ministers resident abroad, above the rank of Chargés d'Affaires, to three, viz. to England, France and Russia. It was adopted by a vote of—ayes 89. Mr. Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of increasing the pay and emolument of naval officers so as to place them on an equality with officers of similar rank in the army, which was also agreed to. Mr. Drayton likewise introduced a bill, from the Military committee, to increase the pay of armorers in the army of the United States, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

The resolution of Mr. Heister calling upon the Postmaster General for information and his opinion on the subject of [illegible] establishing the postage on newspapers and periodical publications, was taken up and after some discussion laid on the table, upon a statement that the question was then under the consideration of the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and would speedily be reported on by them. A resolution offered by Mr. Williams to restrict the rule of the House to allow only one hour of the day to the consideration of reports and resolutions, was in a modified shape, adopted. The [illegible] of the South Carolina claims was resumed, and an animated debate followed, in the course of which messrs. Adams, McDuffie, Speight, Everett, of Vermont, Bates, Williams, Drayton, Reed, of Massachusetts, Mass., severally addressed the House. A motion to commit the bill to the committee of Claims was negatived, yeas [illegible], nays [illegible]; and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 6.

Mr. [illegible], from North Carolina, appeared and was qualified and took his seat. Mr. Ross, from the committee on the Territories, reported a bill to establish the territorial government of Ouisconsin, which was read a first and second time, and committed to a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 5.

Bills presented. By Mr. Lindsay, to extend part of an Act, passed, in 1817, ch. [illegible], to repeal and amend the laws respecting wrecked property in this State. By Mr. Hawkins, to repeal part of the third section of the [illegible] Laws of 1830, relative to General [illegible]—By Mr. McFarland, authorizing the Comptroller to allow Sheriffs for [illegible].

These bills were [illegible] the first time.

The engrossed Bill to authorise Wm. Chambers to erect Gates across a public Road—to incorporate a Volunteer Company, called the Beard's Creek Guards—for the better regulation of the Militia of Haywood county—to prevent the falling of timber in or otherwise obstructing the Channel of Hunting Creek in Rowan and Iredell counties, were severally read the third time and ordered to be *enrolled*.

Friday, Jan. 6.

Bills presented. By Mr. Askew, respecting the harboring of Runaway Slaves. By Mr. Dick, to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Mining Company.

These bills were read the first time.

Mr. Hoke, from the Committee on Roads, reported a Bill to prevent the unnecessary erection of bars or gates across Cart or wagon ways. Read the first time.

An unfavorable report was made on the petition of Absalom Simonton, of Iredell, which was concurred in.

The Bill concerning the duty of Sheriffs, Constables and other Officers in certain cases, was rejected on its third reading, 38 to 31.

The Bill for the relief of the citizens of the State, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed, 38 to 23.—(The Bill provides that Sheriffs shall receive South Carolina money, from the people, in payment of their taxes, under the denomination of $5, at a discount of 2 per cent. the same to be received by the Public Treasurers.)

The engrossed Bills—to limit the time within which actions may be brought against Bail—for the better regulation of the County Courts of Chatham—to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Senate proceeded to consider the Resolutions approving the Administration of Gen. Andrew Jackson, President of the U. States, and recommending him for re-election. Mr. Allen moved that they be laid upon the table, which was not agreed to, Ayes 13—Noes 50. Mr. Toomer supported this motion, on the ground, that the Legislature would transcend the powers delegated to them, by adopting the Resolutions. Several amendments having been proposed in the phraseology and acceeded to, Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, called for a division of the question. It was therefore first taken on that part of the Resolution approbating the course of the Administration, and decided in the affirmative, Ayes 56—Noes 7. Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Elliot, Hoover, Melchor, Moye of Pitt, Ray, Simmons and Toomer. The question then recurring on the adoption of the second Resolution, Mr. McFarland moved that it be stricken out, which motion was supported by Mr. Martin of Rockingham, and Mr. Montgomery of Hertford, but was negatived. It was then read and adopted, 42 to 30, and sent for concurrence to the House of Commons. Those who voted in the affirmative, were.

Messrs. Askew, Batement, Britain, Brownrigg, Cowper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Davenport, Dishong, Gilmore, Guinn, Hawkins, Hayley, Hill, Hoke, Howell, Kegr, Kendall, Linsay, M'Daniel, M'Entyre, Marshall, of Anson, Marshall, of Carteret, Martin, of Wilkes, Matthews, Massey, Miller, Montgomery, of Orange, Mosely, Moye, of Green, Parham, Rencher, Spaight, Seawell, Sherwood, Skinner, Sneed, Thompson, Tyson, Underwood, Vanhook, Williams and Wilson.

Those who voted in the negative, were, Messrs. Allen, Bell, Caldwell, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliot, Hall, Hoover, M'Farland, Martin of Rockingham, Melchor, Montgomery, of Hertford, Moye, of Pitt, Pool, Ray, Rowland, Selby, Simmons and Toomer.

Saturday, Jan. 7.

The Bill providing for the distribution of the public arms among the several counties of this State and for the preservation and accounting for of the same, was read the third time, amended and ordered to be engrossed 47 to 3.

[But little business was done this day, the Members being generally exhausted by their exertions at the fire.]

Monday, Jan. 9.

The engrossed Bill to authorize the filing of petitions in vacation, to hold defendants in petition to bail and authorize the County Courts to issue process to several counties at the same time, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

The Bill the better to enforce the payment of fines in all cases of State prosecution, and the better explanation of the law, in such cases, was read the third time. Considerable time was spent in discussing its details, but it was ultimately postponed indefinitely by a vote of 34 to 27.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Dick, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire whether by the existing law of the State, a slave can be indicted for Perjury, reported a Bill to render slaves liable to indictment for perjury. Read the first time.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Spaight in the Chair, on the Bill to establish a Bank, by the name & style of the Bank of North Carolina.—While in Committee, Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, moved to strike out the whole of the Bill, and insert in lieu thereof, the Bill heretofore introduced by Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, which did not prevail.—After a desultory debate, the Committee rose and reported the Bill to the Senate. Mr. Martin moved that it be indefinitely postponed, which motion was carried, Ayes 33—Noes 28.

The Senate then went into Committe of the Whole, Mr. Sneed in the Chair, on the Bills—for the better regulation of the conduct of free negroes and slaves—more effectually to suppress and prevent the running away of Slaves in this State—to prevent slaves from attending General Reviews, Regimental, Battalion and company musters, Camp Meetings and Election grounds, and the Bill to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of color from this State to Liberia. After some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported the Bill first mentioned with sundry amendments, but not having sufficient time to go through the whole of the said Bills, asked leave to sit again, which was granted.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Considerable time was spent in the consideration of the Bill reported to the Senate yesterday from the Committee of the whole, for the regulation of the conduct of slaves and free negroes. Mr. Allen moved for its indefinite postponement which was negatived 39 to 17. passed its second, and was ordered to the third reading.

The Bill to prevent Slaves from attending Musters, Camp Meetings &c. was considered, and on motion of Mr. Brownrigg, was indefinitely postponed.

The Bill to raise a fund for the removal of free persons of color to Liberia, by the imposition of a tax on slaves, was indefinitely postponed, 31 to 29, on motion of Mr. Allen.

The Bill more effectually to suppress and prevent the running away of slaves, in this State, was also indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Allen.

The Appropriation Bill was considered and rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, January 5.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haywood in the Chair, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the Resolutions on the subject of Convention, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Pearson. Mr. Outlaw took the floor, in opposition to the Resolutions and the amendment, and was followed by Mr. Leake, in favor of Convention and Mr. Pearson's amendment. He was succeeded by Mr. Daniel, in opposition, Mr. Weaver, in favor, Mr. Townsend in opposition and Mr. Fisher, in favor of the Resolutions. The latter gentleman replied at some length. to the arguments of those who had preceded him, on the opposite side, and in the course of his remarks commented upon certain observations made yesterday, in debate by Mr. Pearson. This called up that gentlemen who retorted with some warmth upon Mr. Fisher, to which he rejoined with equal animation. Several motions were made that the Committee rise, report progress and obtain leave to sit again, but they did not prevail. At length, the question was proposed and taken on the adoption of the amendment proposed by Mr. Pearson and decided in the negative. The Committee then rose and reported the original Resolutions to the House when on motion, an adjournment took place.

[No analysis of this debate is attempted, because it is our intention to publish it at large.]

Friday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Polk, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, to which was referred the memorial of Judge Murphey, and a Bill to encourage the publication of a History of the State, made an unfavorable report thereon, on the ground that it is inexpedient to raise the sum by lotteries, as contemplated in the Bill. The Bill was made the order of the day, for Monday.

The engrossed Bills—concerning Corporations, the Officers and Managers of Corporations, &c.—allowing compensation to the Jurors of Macon county—amendatory of an act, passed in 1830, relative to the appointment of Commissioners to superintend the erection of a Court House in Burke county, and to amend an act, passed in 1818, to establish the town of New Salem, were severally read the second and third times, and ordered to be *enrolled*.

The House proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, and took up the Convention Resolutions. Mr. Edmonston moved that the said Resolutions lie on the table, which was not agreed to. Mr. Davis moved that their further consideration be indefinitely postponed. Pending this motion, Mr. Gaston rose and delivered his views at considerable length, against the Resolutions; and, in the course of his remarks, said he felt gratified to find a disposition, in a portion of those gentlemen who felt aggrieved by some of the provisions of our present Constitution, to relinquish a part of their ground, by admitting *taxation*, as well as population, to enter into their basis of Representation, as it would be on some such modified plan only, that the people at large would ever consent to go into a convention. Mr. G. having concluded, Mr. Henry renewed the motion to lay the Resolutions on the table, which was decided by the Speaker to be out of order. An appeal was taken from this decision, and the Chair was sustained by the vote of the House. The question then recurring on Mr. Davis' motion, it was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 69, Nays 56.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Messrs Arrington, Beckwith, Bell, Boddie, Bonner, Bragg, Broadhurst, Chambles, Cherry, Colman, Cox, Crump, Daniel, Davis, Flowers, Freeman, Gause, Gillespie, Glenn, Grandy, Gaston, Harper, Haywood, Hartley, Houlder, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, Judkins, Lurkins, Long, Lyon, Moody, Moore, M'Clease, M'Millian, Nelson, Nicholson, Outlaw, O'Brien, Pittman, Powell, Rand, Riddick, Robertson, Sanders, Sasser, Settle, Simmons, Singleton, J. H. Skinner, Speight, Spruill, Stillings, Stephens, Summer, Swanner, L. Thompson, G. A. Thompson, Toole, Townsend, Wilson, A. W. Wooten, C. Wooten, W. Wright, Wyche—69.

Those who voted in the negative, were—Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Barringer, Bogle, Brevard, Brooks, Burgin, Calloway, Cansler, Claton, Courts, Cunningham, Davidson, Doherty, Edmonston, Emmett, Faddis, Fleming, Garland, Glass, Gwyn, Hartt, Henry, Hill, Hogan, Lespeyre, Leake, Mask, Mebane, Miller, Monk, Morris, McCain, M'Laurin, MacLean. M'Neill, M'Queen, Pearson, Peoples, Petty, Polk, Seawell, Sherwood, Sloan, Smith, Tatham, Thomas, Wadsworth, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whitaker Winston, Wicher, Worth, Ziglar—56.

So the Resolutions were indefinately postponed.

Saturday, January 7.

Mr. Henry submitted a Resolution having for its object to defer for a year longer the collection of a bond for $8000 given to the State by John MacRae, (being a loan to aid him in the completion of a Map of the State.) Flemming moved to strike out the whole of this Resolution and substitute in lieu thereof, a provission authorizing the governor to purchase from Mr. MacRae, 27 copies of this Map when finished, to be sent, one copy to the General Government and one to each of our sister States. Mr. F's propositions was rejected & the original Resolution was adopted and sent for concurrence to the Senate.

Mr. Bonner submitted a Resolution which was laid upon the table, that the two Houses adjourn *sine die*, on Friday next.

The Bill to exempt certain persons from paying toll on the Turnpike Road, from Old Fort, in Burke county, to Asheville in Buncombe county, was read the second time and rejected.

A number of Bills from the Senate were read the first time, and the House adjourned at an earlier hour than usual.

Monday, Jan. 9.

The resolution authorizing and directing the public Treasurer to procure $5000 in Specie change, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Evening Session.

A number of engrossed Bills passed their first reading and were ordered to the second.

The Bill to compensate Justices of the Peace in Haywood county, for their services, was read, and on Mr. Wyche's motion, was indefinately postponed.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

Bills Presented. By Mr. Peoples, to repeal an act of 1801, fixing an uniform time for taking the list of taxables throughout the State and for enforcing the collection of taxes so far as relates to the county of Guilford. By Mr. Haywood, to create a fund for purchasing a Public Library for the State. (Proposes to appropriate for this purpose, the Agricultural fund, the tax paid by Attornies on admission to the practice of law, and proposes a tax on suits in the Supreme Court, which is also to be thus applied.) By Mr Edmonston, amendatory of the act to authorize and point out the method in which the road, commonly called the State Road running through the county of Haywood, may be hereafter altered.

These Bills passed their first reading.

The House on motion of Mr. Fleming, agreed to reconsider the vote of yesterday rejecting the Bill to incorporate the Tarborough and Hamilton Rail Road Company. It was then laid on the table.

Mr. Henry from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom a Resolution on the subject was referred, reported that it is inexpedient to alter the law relating to bastardy. Concurred in.

Mr. Haywood from the Committee on Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of the Roanoke Navigation Company, claiming interest on the subscriptions of the State to the Stock of said Company. Concurred in.

The engrossed Resolutions approbating the administration of Andrew Jackson, was taken up, adopted and ordered to be enrolled. Yeas 88—Nays 19 Those who voted in the affirmative, were—

Messrs. Abernathy, Allison, Arrington, Barclay, Bell, Boddie, Bogle, Bragg, Brooks, Burgin, Cansler, Cherry, Clayton, Colman, Courts, Cox, Crump, Daniel, Davidson, Davis, Doherty, Edmonston, Emmett, Faddis, Fleming, Flowers, Garland, Glass, Glenn, Grandy, Gwyn, Harper, Haywood, Henry, Hill, Houlder, Hunt, Jarvis, J. B. Jones, Judkins, Larkins, Long, Lyon, Mebane, Miller, Monk, Moody, Moore, Morris, M'Gehee, M'Neill M'Queen, Nelson, Outlaw, O'Brien, Peoples, Petty, Pittman, Polk, Rand, Robertson, Sanders, Sawyer, Sasser, Settle, Sherwood, Simmons, J. H. Skinner, Sloan, Smith, Speight, Spruill, Stallings, Sumner, Thomas, L. Thompson, Toole, Townsend, Wadsworth, Webb, Whitaker, Wilson, Wyche, Ziglar.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Barringer, Beckwith, Chambles, Cunningham, Freeman, Gause, Gillespie, Gaston, M'Cain, M'Laurin, M'Lean M'Millan, Pearson, Powell, Seawell, Skinner. Weaver, Worth.

Evening Session.

The Bill to repeal, an act, passed in 1826, to reduce the number of petty musters to two in a year, was read the second time and rejected, Yeas 53—Nays 48.

The engrossed Bills—to incorporate a company styled the Catawba Gold Mining Company—to incorporate a company styled the Guilford Gold mining Company—&c.—to repeal an Act passed in 1827, to compel the Sheriff of Burke, county, to give written summons to Jurors in said county—and to autorize Wm. Davidson to erect a gate or Gates across the road leading through his plantation on Jonathan's creek in Haywood county, were severally read the second and third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Courts moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, postponing indefinately the Bill to authorize the State Bank to declare a dividend of its Capital. The House refused 70 to 41.

The Bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace was read, and on motion of Mr. Toole, postponed indefinately, Yeas 88—Nays 23.

A number of private Bills passed their second reading.

HISTORY OF GEORGIA.—The Legislature of Georgia, at their late session, appropriated $1500 to pay the expenses of Dr. Jones in going to England to examine documents in the Colonial Office, with the view of writing a History of Georgia. It has been suggested that it is perhaps would not be uninteresting to that gentleman, if not aware of the fact, to be informed that the first newspaper published in Charleston was commenced in the same year that Gen. Oglethorpe established his settlement, (1732) and that its numbers contain a connected account of events in the early history of Georgia. Files of this paper were obtained by Mr. Benjamin Elliott from the descendants of Justice Lamboll, and are deposited in the Charleston Library. The first newspaper published in Georgia was established in 1763, edited by James Johnston, probably a descendant of one of the first settlers—as the first Anglo-American female born in Georgia was named Johnston. It is worthy of remark that at the end of the first century from the settlement of that State, the population of Georgia was double what was the population of the whole United States at the end of the same period after the first settlement. *Charleston Post.*



JANUARY 23, 1832.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ANDREW JACKSON

OF TENNESSEE.

Election in 1833.

Our paper appears this week, in an entire new dress. After many disappointments and some sacrifices, we are enabled to present our patrons, with the present sheet; in doing which, we think it right, that they should again be informed of our political principles.

There are two distinct parties in our government struggling for political ascendency, which have existed from the date of its formation. The one, which has been entirely out of power, in name, since the unpropitious administration of the elder Adams, striving to augment the powers of the Federal government, by the exercise of political dominion, not expressly yielded by the States (the creator) to the general government (the creature;) The other now holding the reins of government, contending for an exact and literal interpretation of the constitution, which is the bond of Union between the States, and administering the government upon the principles, that the grantors (the States) are entitled to hold and enjoy all those rights and privileges, which they have not expressly surrendered, by grant, to the general government (the grantee.)

The States upon the declaration of independence owed allegiance to no government, but were as free and independent, as it is in the power of any nation to be. They were therefore able and free to contract as they deemed proper, and they did contract. Their contract was called the constitution, or compact. If the obvious and plain intention of this compact be departed from, it is evidently a violation of it, and it is the interest, no less than the duty of all the different States to oppose any infraction of the charter of their liberties. Which of the two parties are actuated by, the purest motives, let reason and common sense determine.

When the framers of our government perceived, that the second individual, who had been placed by the suffrages of the nation at its head, had violated the political compact, and trespassed upon the rights of the individual members of the confederacy, they determined to displace him, as unworthy of their confidence and as an unfaithful depository of the rights of freemen.

At this period of time, we may date the organization of the Republican or democratic party, which opposed itself to the lawless and aristocratic rule of the Federalists—for so they called themselves, who were then in the actual administration of the government. The conflict between these two parties, anterior to the election of Mr. Jefferson was determined and formidable. The one, unwilling to yield up the sceptre, struggled hard to maintain it. The other, jealous of their liberties and alarmed at the rapid strides, which the rulers of the nation were making towards supremacy in power, misrule and usurpation, exerted every effort to wrest it from them. In this they succeeded, and the government has been administered in their *name* since the defeat of the elder Adams, but not uniformly upon their *principles*. The several administrations, that have succeeded Mr. Jefferson's, have diverged more and more from the doctrines of republican government, untill a change of principles was again effected by the expulsion of the younger Adams, from the Presidential chair. This was a second triumph of democracy over Federalism, and of the constitution, over that bold and tyranical theory that the general government could exercise all powers, which would promote the general welfare, which would include the whole circle of political power, and destroy, at once, every right and privilege incident to State Sovereignty.

The Editor will not deny that the Federal party has been actuated by the most laudable and praiseworthy motives, in which were to be traced a strong desire to see the institutions of our national government rest upon a permanent and enduring basis. The wisest method to secure this desirable object, in his opinion, is to conform strictly to the terms of the compact between the States. Usurpation of undelegated authority must subvert the foundation of every free government, and in its fall cannot fail to bury its rulers beneath its ruins.

If a government be once erected by the people, let us adhere to the principles of its establishment whilst it exists, however adverse it may be to the freedom of those who created it. The People are the only Sovereigns which we acknowledge, and to they direct, we will obey. We may have our opinions, as to the form of government under which we live, and we may, if we elect so to do, give out the plan of a better, but we have no right to alter, or amend it, without the consent of the people, and in such manner, as they may direct and appoint.

This is the Republican democratic doctrine, which the wisdom and experience of ages agree is the freest, and most stable form of government. When the government is made by the people, or their representatives, they cannot complain of it, since it is of their own choosing. But with their rulers, they may express their dissatisfaction, and exchange them for others, at regular and stated periods. This is decidedly the brightest feature in our political institutions, and has commanded the admiration of all enlightened nations.

Whenever the chief magistrate changes his opinions, and they come in conflict with the principles of the people, he is no longer the man of their choice, and, when the time arrives, they may substitute another in his stead. This is the republican democratic doctrine from which the honest freeman never apostatizes.

It is unwholesome to the freedom of the Press to pledge itself to any party, save upon principle, and it will be the devoted object of the Editor of this paper to advocate and maintain the Republican principles of government, without attaching himself, *as a partizan*, to any administration. A cordial and zealous support will be given to that man, whom he deems best qualified to advance the honor and interest of the democratic party; and to the present administration so far as it conforms to the principles upon which it was established, leaving himself free to condemn any and every act, which in his opinion, has a contrary tendency. Without this privilege, the Press is not free, and he who does not claim it and exercise it, is unworthy the confidnce of the people.

Many Republicans may possibly differ with him, as to the character and tendency of particular acts of an administration; but if it is an honest difference of opinion, he feels assured that they will not proscribe him for it. A blind support given to any administration is not the way to keep it in the path of correct principles. If we do not condemn its errors, it will eventually be confirmed in them; and if we overlook one without censure, it will only be an inducement to commit another. This is our political faith and by it we are willing to be judged. We only ask of the people, "do unto us, as you would have us do unto you."

The Legislature adjourned, on Saturday, the 14th *sine die*. A Captic of the Laws, which were passed, we will publish in our next.

We refer the reader to our prospectus which will be found in another column of our paper, for the terms of the Carolinian. It will be seen that its price has not been changed though its size and appearance have undergone considerable alterations.

The Charleston Evening Post has committed an error by saying that the resolution, submitted to the legislature of this State for the purpose of authorizing the Governor to have the Statue of Washington repaired, was lost. It passed both houses, by large majorities.

The eighth of January, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans, has been celebrated with becoming respect throughout the United States.

Col. Davy Crockett has contested the right of Mr. Fitzgerald, the sitting member, to his seat in Congress.

Constitutional governments are of no value unless the terms upon which the political compact was formed are honestly and faithfully observed. It is the violation of them which produces distrust and discontent, and if perniciously continued, a total overthrow of the government must ensue. It is in the removal of these well founded grievances, that the wisdom of legislation is most favorably exhibited to the public view. Might does not make right in constitutional governments, so that minorities as well as majorities have their rights. In our government majorities should only govern where they regulate their action by the forms of the constitution.

Limited governments, such as those whose action is confined to a particular sphere, cannot deal in *generals*. It cannot claim to do what it pleases, when it only exists for particular purposes. But it seems that this theory in our government is totally disregarded in practice. Congress claims the general, unlimited power to pass any laws, which may promote "the general welfare." This has been exemplified in many instances, but there is none of a more flagrant character, than the exercise of the power to make internal improvements.

This would be a violation of the Federal compact, if the money appropriated for such purposes, were equally distributed among the several States; as the case now stands, not only is the constitution immolated and set at defiance, but the most unjust and iniquitous policy is pursued in the distribution of the funds of the government. All the surplus revenue in the Treasury is lavished upon some favorite spots of the Union, and we, in the South, are not even allowed to pick up the crumbs of the feast that are left.

The question whether the general government has the constitutional authority to make internal improvements, is one of deep concern to the Southern people. Upon the good faith of the members of the Federal Union--upon the conscientious fulfilment of the compact between them, rests the political salvation of our country. We have received no favors at the hands of the Federal government, and it is idle to expect any whilst the present bitter and hostile feelings exist, politically, between the North and South. Our interests are dissimilar, and our views can never harmonize upon any question, in which one portion of the Union is interested, however remote, more than the other. Thus situated, it is all important that we pursue strictly the terms of the compact of Union, between the States.

This question does not present the single consideration, whether Massachusetts or North Carolina are most in need of a railway or canal. Were this the only difficulty to be surmounted, Ashville and Beaufort, would long since have commenced their approximation, and these two distinct portions of our State, which have, heretofore, been strangers to each other, would now be but as one family. But there is a difficulty of a higher nature which we trust no considerations of interest will ever induce us to forget, that is, that the constitution makes us one nation only for certain defined purposes. This does not recognise the right of the general government, to carry on works of internal improvement.

Our reasons for this opinion, have, on former occasions, been given, and we may, at some future time, again present them to our readers.

Is it necessary that we should again present our readers with our views upon the Tariff? How often have we declared it to be unconstitutional and oppressive? How often have we exhorted the people of the South to demand its repeal or a thorough modification of it? We are confident that the people are fully persuaded that the evils which spring from that system of plunder do exist, but there is a tardiness, an indifference, which it seems they cannot throw off. Why put it off to a distant day, when the task can be accomplished with less labor and difficulty now? Why postpone the question, the final settlement of which is of such vital importance? Why defer it, when every year drains our pockets of millions of our treasure, which goes as a tribute to our taskmasters, the northern manufacturers?

Never was a more odious policy pursued by any deliberative body, than the restrictive policy, which has been carried on the wings of avarice to its *Ultima Thule*. It is the Stamp act in a new shape. Is this our land of boasted liberty and equality? The very same principles govern this case, that dictated the most tyrannical measure which could be conceived by man and which caused us to separate from Great Britain.

We are not opposed to a Tariff if based upon the true principles of the constitution. A Tariff, for revenue, is expressly authorized by the constitution. It is the safest and least troublesome mode of providing for the exigencies of the government. But whenever the national legislature exceeds the limit of *necessary* expenses, and collects a revenue which is not wanted, singly for the purpose of protecting manufactures, the control of which does not belong to the general Government, there is a violation of the Federal compact.

Such is the present Tariff, and sooner, or later it must be repealed, or fatal consequences, must ensue from the obstinacy of Congress. We trust however that the present Congress will see the necessity of a modification of the Tariff, to quiet the complaints of the South. If so, the South may hold up her head once more. Prosperity and Plenty may again scatter their blessings over the land.

The Union has been bestrode and will be ridden to death by the manufacturers. [illegible] a solitary bill which has the most distant connection with manufactures can be brought into Congress, but it is moved to be referred to the committee on that branch of domestic industry, and carried by the aid of brute numbers. It is idle to reason with the Tariff majority in Congress, or to speak more pointedly, with the manufacturing faction. It only serves to aggravate the calamities, and to amplify the burden of taxation which has been borne so long and so patiently by the South.

When Mr. Benton, of the Senate moved to refer the bill to reduce the duty on *Indian* blankets and certain other *Indian* goods, to the committee, on *Indian Affairs*, a manufacturer, who is a member of the Senate of the United States, opposed this reference and moved that it be committed to the hands of the committee on *manufactures*. What a mockery of legislation, of justice and the established rules of the Senate! A bill, to reduce the duty on *Indian* goods, referred to the committee on *Manufactures*, when there is a committee on *Indian* affairs, in the Senate. What has Indian affairs to do with manufactures? Do they manufacture Indians? For what purpose was the committee on Indian Affairs appointed, if it was not to act upon Indian affairs? Are not Indian goods Indian affairs?

Here is a palpable and pointed a manifestation of the spirit, which actuates the manufacturing and Tariff party, as it is possible to present to the public. Every subject of legislation, which may, by the remotest contingency, have the smallest bearing upon manufactures, is seized by the Eagle talons of that interest in the Senate and referred to that committee. What are we to expect when such flagrant depredations are made upon our rights & the long established rules of the Senate? When a bill is introduced into a legislative body, it has been the usage from time immemorial, in all free and enlightened countries to refer it to a committee friendly to the measure, in order that the views of its friends may be embodied and presented in a connected form, to the consideration of the House. But in this case so much was not asked. Mr. Benton, who introduced the bill, only moved that it be referred to the committee on Indian affairs, as the subject of the bill was Indian goods. But so reasonable a motion was rejected by the vote of a parcel of unprincipled manufacturers, who have disgraced the word, Senator, by having it tacked to their names.

☞ We would earnestly invite the attention of the people of Western Carolina to the first number of a series of essays, which are in our possession, upon the necessity and right to call a convention to alter the constitution of the State. One number will be published every week, *seriatim*, until the whole shall be completed. The numbers are well written, and we bespeak for them an attentive reading.

Now is the time for a firm and decided expression of the public feeling upon this subject. The West has borne her grievances, long and patiently, and has petitioned the Legislature time after time to redress them, but that body has invariably turned a deaf ear to their complaints. We have asked no boon at their hands, but we have respectfully demanded a restoration of our rights. We have been disfranchised of our share of political power in the State, and we only ask that it be restored to us. We see nothing very revolting in this request, though that new-fledged bantling of republicanism at Raleigh, the Constitutionalist, seems to think it very absurd, that we should even suffer our minds to dwell upon the prospect of the ultimate restoration of the right of suffrage. We would remind the worthy conductors of that aspiring print that *professions* and *principles* are two distinct things. It is very easy to say we are republicans—we advocate free principles—we support the rights of the people;—but it is hard—it is a huge thing to put them in practice when they come in conflict with self-interest. If we had truckled to this sordid monitor, our pocket would have been several degrees heavier than it is. We will support our principles, at all hazards.

We cannot, for the soul of us, discover the reasons for the strange inconsistencies, which we have discovered in men, who we thought were strenuous advocates of liberal principles, and who have, upon many occasions, given them their warmest support. Why cannot they disregard the monitions of a selfish policy and magnanimously consent to the restoration of our long lost rights and privileges? We will say more upon this subject at some future time.

COMMUNICATION.

To the people of Western Carolina.

NO I.

Upon the subject of Convention.

"That all political power is vested in, and derived from the *people only*.

"That the *people* of this State ought to have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof.

"That no man, or set of men, are entitled to *exclusive or separate emoluments and privileges* from the community, but in consideration of public services.

"That the people of this State ought not to be taxed, or made subject to the payment of any impost, or duty, without the consent of *themselves*, or *their representatives* in general assembly freely given.

"That a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is absolutely necessary to preserve the blessings of liberty."

Extracts from the declaration of Rights, appended to the constitution of North Carolina.

These political truths, essential to the freedom of representative republican governments, were promulgated by our ancestors, shortly after the declaration of our national independence by the representatives of the thirteen original members of the confederation in Congress assembled. They were not the hasty, undigested declarations made in the heat of party violence, nor were they the offspring of any kind of political ferment whatever. They are the axioms of free government which Hampden, Sidney, Milton and Locke had long before consecrated, some by their blood, and others by the eloquent productions which flowed from their free, independent and enlightened minds. Our government was formed, or intended so to be, upon the [illegible] basis of equal representation. It was the total neglect of this sound maxim in government or the refusal, on the part of the British Parliament, to admit us to participate in the government of the colonies at all, which caused the latter to declare themselves free and independent. In the hurry and confusion of the war of the Revolution no time was allowed to apportion the representation of this State, and the present county representation was adopted as the most simple & expedient which could be devised to answer the purposes of the moment. When the present constitution was framed, the population of the State lay almost entirely in the East, and being equally apportioned, or nearly so, between the counties, the present basis of representation was not *then* unequal. But time and its tranquil flow, amidst the fluctuation of things, has transposed the population of the State. At this time nearly two thirds of the population lies in the West, and the East has, at a random computation, two thirds of the representation.

One of the most capacious sources of discord in Republican governments is the inequality of its representation. When one part of a free State has a greater share of political power than another, it must be a perpetual theme of complaint, if it does not finally produce an open rupture. These evils should be removed, since they poison the very life-blood of the State. There is but one mode of removing a disease of this character, and that is by an entire remodelling of the political system. Partial restoratives may invigorate the body politic, whilst their wholesome influence is immediately felt, but the instant it becomes invisible or ceases to operate, madness seizes upon the afflicted patient and nothing but the utmost skill of the physician can preserve his existence.

The State of North Carolina exhibits, at this moment, the unerring symptoms of the last stage of political malady, and nothing but a thorough cleansing of the social system can bring it effectual relief. Such measures should be taken as will tend to heal the wounds which perpetual strife has inflicted, and to correct the evils under which the people groan. But as glaring as the defects in the constitution are, as applicable to our present political condition, there are those to be found among us who would shed the last drop of blood which courses in their veins, before they would consent to a modification or amendment of the constitution. These men, too, boast of their republicanism and of their liberal principles, and yet they will oppose every measure, having for its end the amelioration or improvement of the political condition of the State, and which has the sanction of those boasted principles of freedom. They are Republicans abroad but aristocrats at home. Is not democracy the same every where? Its principles are immutable. The safety of our own political institutions, and the security of all free governments rest upon the unmingled and self wrought conviction that their advantages and disadvantages operate equally. Let the contrary belief once gain credit and you endanger the liberties of the whole people. You run a great risk of civil commotions, anarchy, and all the horrors which flow from a forcible attempt of the people to redress their grievances.

The writer of the essays, which will follow this number, proposes to investigate the grievances which the people of Western Carolina will labor under, whilst the present Constitution of the State remains unaltered. He will conduct the investigation upon the following principles, which are acknowledged in the declaration of rights as the basis of the government of North Carolina. 1. A free government is best suited to the character and genius of the people of this country, and will produce the greatest sum of human happiness, which depends, in a reasonable degree, upon the freedom and purity of the government. 2. That the Sovereignty of the State abides in the people. 3. That the people should be represented by agents of their own free choice, rather than perform the functions of government in assemblies composed of the people, en masse, as in democracies; which create tumult and confusion where the people are at all numerous. 4. That a majority of the people should govern the State so long as they conform to the established constitution. Upon these principles rest all representative Republics, and they have the sanction of reason and truth to recommend them to our adoption. The *Republican* feature is the acknowledged sovereignty of the people. The *Representative* lineament consists in this, that the government is administered by agents, and not by the people personally.

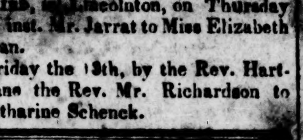
When the form of government of a State, by a change of circumstances, becomes adverse to, or inconsistent with, the principles of freedom & equality "as declared in the bill of rights to be the foundation upon which it was erected" the government is no longer free but tyrannical. It is not the government of the *whole* people but of a *few* individuals. It has not its existence by the consent of the people, which consent is the very germ and essence of freedom. "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only" is the very declaration with which we set out, contained in the bill of rights. Is the political power in the hands of the people (by people a majority is meant) of this State at this moment? Are the majority of the people represented in the Legislature of North Carolina? Do the representatives of the *whole* people enact the laws, which regulate the police of North Carolina, upon the correct interpretation of the principle in Republics, that a majority shall govern? The people very well know that these questions must, if we take truth for our guide, be answered in the negative.

This then is a government existing against the known and oft expressed will of the people—it is a usurpation. The minority hold the rights of the majority without their consent. It is [illegible] right that unwilling slaves should be permitted to make an effort to regain their violated rights. The East has held the sceptre long enough. The West, which contains two thirds of the population of the State, is unwilling that it should abide where it does for a greater length of time. The consent of the majority of the people is wanting to the present constitution and without their consent it can not remain as it is. It must be changed so as to conform to the free principles upon which it was originally founded, and the will of the majority of the people, to be regulated by the bill of Rights. It is recommended that the Eastern people bear in mind that this is not a mere *brutum fulmen*, which the most impotent may disregard with impunity, but the well considered and solemn declaration of

A FREEMAN OF [illegible]

Jan. 18 18[illegible]

Hymeneal.



MARRIED, in Lincolnton, on Thursday the 12th inst. Mr. Jarrat to Miss Elizabeth Zimerman.

On Friday the 13th, by the Rev. Hartwell Spane the Rev. Mr. Richardson to Miss Catharine Schenck.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY, JAN. 20, 1832.

Cotton in seed	1.62½ to 1;75
Clean do.	7 to 7½
Corn	[illegible]
Oats	[illegible]
Pork	$4½ to 4,50
Sugar	9½ a 11
Coffee	16a 18
Salt	$1.25
Iron	5
Molasses	50
Beeswax	18
Tallow	[illegible]
Flour	$6,25

CHERAW, JAN. 14.

Flour (from wag.) bbl.	$4 a $4½;
Corn	50 a 55;
Bacon	9 a 10;
Salt	75;
Cotton	8 a 8½;
Brandy Peach	50;
do. Apple	35 a 40;
Molasses	37½ a 45;
Pork	5;
Sugar	8 a 10;
Whiskey	35 a 40;
Wheat	75;

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 4.

Flour	$4½ a 4¾;
Bacon	6 a 7;
Corn	45 a 50;
Cotton	7¾ a 8;
Salt	75 a 80;
Iron	4 a 5;
Sugar, brown	7 50 a 9;
Coffee	14 a 15;
Molasses	37½;
Flaxseed	$1 50 a 1 65;
Wheat	75 a 80;
Whiskey,	35 a 00;

ATTENTION!
TROOPERS!

THE meeting of the "Rowan Troop" has been postponed untill the last Friday in this Month, at which time a general attendance of the members is expected.

By order of the Captain,
28 JOHN LEAZER, O. S.

ABSCONDED!

FROM my bed and board, on Monday the 16th inst. my wife Eliza. This is to forwarn all persons from harboring her or giving her credit on my account.

3 10 JOHNSON E. SWINK

EQUITY BLANKS
FOR SALE HERE.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
WESTERN CAROLINIAN
Edited By
BURTON CRAIGE,
IN SALISBURY, N. CAROLINA.

THE Western Carolinian is devoted to GENERAL POLITICS, POLITICAL ECONOMY, STATE PAPERS, LITERATURE, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, MECHANICS, &c.

In politics the Editor is a thorough-paced democratic republican. He advocates the doctrines of Free Trade and State Rights—is opposed to the exercise of constructive powers and incidental rights. He is opposed to the Tariff and its offspring, internal improvements, by the General Government. He is in favor of internal improvements by the State Governments. Believing the re-election of GENL. JACKSON, will be the surest means of perpetuating those liberties in defence of which he has contributed so much, the Editor will advocate his re-election with unflinching zeal and manly firmness.

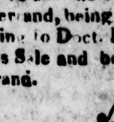
TERMS...The Carolinian is printed once a week on a large imperial sheet of good quality, with new type; and will be sent to subscribers at $2 *per annum, if paid within three months*, or $2.50 after that time.

Advertising at the usual rates. As the Carolinian has the widest circulation of any paper in the Western part of the State, advertisers would find it much to their advantage to advertise in its columns.

Any one procuring six solvent subscribers to the Carolinian, shall have a seventh paper gratis. ☞ Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor.

☞ Editors with whom we exchange will confer a favor on us, which will be cheerfully reciprocated, by giving the above a few insertions.

SHERIFF.



WILL be sold for cash at the Court House in Salisbury on the third Monday in February next, being 20th day of the month. That well Known Stallion. *Aeronaut* belonging to Charles L. Bowers and the estate of Doct. Stephen L Ferrand, being the Horse formerly belonging to Doct. Robert Moore and sold at his Sale and bought by Bowers and Ferrand.

Also,

A Negro man named Lewis, the groom of said Horse Aeronaut. Sold to satisfy executions in my hands against said Bowers and the estate of said Ferrand. Said property will be sold, in order to settle the Copartnership between said Bowers and the Adm'r of said Doct S. L. Ferrand.

F. Slater Sh'ff.

Salisbury Jan 18th 18[illegible]

FRESH,
FANCY GOODS!

A CHOICE selection is now opening at the subscriber's Store in Salisbury, selected by himself with much care and attention in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, bought under the most favorable circumstances at reduced prices, entirely for cash, consisting of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Flannels, Camblets, Plaids, Merinos, [illegible], Bombazines, Circassians, Hosiery of all descriptions; Cassimere Shawls and Tippets; [illegible] variety of handsome Prints, Borders and furniture Calicoes, Dimities and Ginghams, Paddings and Buckrams, Threads of all sorts, brown and bleached Domestics, Crape and [illegible] Handkerchiefs, assorted; Pongee and Crape Lyons, Bobinet Laces, assorted; Sarsnet, Senchew and Florenteens; Swiss, Mull and Jaconet Muslins; fine Swiss and low priced Robes; bobinet and muslin Capes; Hatter's Trimmings, Leghorn, Dunstable and Navarino Bonnets; Soun Cotton, Tuck and Side Combs, Shoes, Hardware, Saddle-Trees, Gig mounting, Saddler's trimmings, Roping, Bagging, ploughs, Mouldboards, best anchor Bolting Cloths, &c.

The variety of his assortment, and the extreme lowness of his prices, present to the public an extraordinary inducement for their call and attention. JOHN MURPHY.

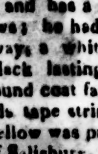
—ALSO—

20 Hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico, and New-Orleans Sugar, of the best qualities, very low.
2 Hhds. Prime Green Coffee.
20 Bags strong scented Rio. do.
Tea, Copperas, Madder, Spannish Indigo, Saltpetre, Lampblack, Raisins, Cheese, Pepper, Spice, Chocolate, Liverpool and Alum Salt, Iron castings, White Lead in kegs, Red Lead, Venetian Red, Mackerel, No. 2 & 3, Rice, Cheese in casks, &c. [illegible]

CALL AND SEE J. M.

Salisbury, Jan 2, 1831.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.



RUNAWAY from the subscribers, living in Twiggs County, Georgia, on the night of the 22d December, 1831, two Negro Men;

HARDY,

about 27 years old, 6 feet one or two inches high, well made, very dark complexion, and has a scar about one of his eye brows; he had on at the time he went away, a white fur hat about half worn, black lasting pantaloons, and a white round coat fastened in front with two roads tape strings. The above described fellow was purchased from Robert Huie, of Salisbury, N. Carolina, to which place he will probably attempt to go.

JACK, about 18 years old, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected, and wore off a round coat of Bangup Cord and pantaloons of the same kind of stuff, but of a different color. He was purchased from German Jourdan, near Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia. They will most likely travel the road via Milledgeville, Sparta, Powelton, Washington, Barkesdale's ferry, Saluda river, S. Carolina, Chesterville, Old Nation Ford, Charlotte, and to Salisbury. The above reward will be given for their apprehension and delivery in any safe Jail so that we get them.

JOHN W. RAINS,
LEVI HILL.

January 5. 3t9

New & Desirable,
Fall & Winter Goods.

HACKETT & LEMLY are now receiving and opening a fresh supply of desirable Fall and Winter Goods, selected with great care in Philadelphia and New York. Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in stores in this part of the country, all of which they are determined to sell very cheap.

Those wishing to purchase will do well to call & examine their assortment, hear prices and judge for themselves.

November [illegible] 1831. [illegible]

LAW NOTICE.

BURTON CRAIGE will practice law in the county courts of Rowan. He may, at all times, be found, at the office of the Carolinian. 606

[illegible] J. JONES
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice in the Courts of this County, Davidson, Mecklenburg & Cabarrus. His office is a few doors below the Court House.
October [illegible]

New Goods!

DANIEL [illegible] is now receiving his fall and winter supply of goods, which, with his former stock, comprise every article usually kept in a country retail store, which he will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers. The public are respectfully requested to call and judge for themselves.

He also continues to manufacture Tin Ware, warranted to be made of the best materials, and in a superior style of workmanship. Having a very large stock of Tin ware on hand and being determined to sell it at reduced prices, merchants would do well to call on him and get their supply.

☞ Old Copper, Pewter, Feathers, Tallow, Beeswax, and Wool, taken in exchange.
6[illegible]

DOCT. GILES,

HAS removed his Shop to the room [illegible] office formerly occupied by [illegible] as a Clerk's office, where he may be found during the day, and at night at his residence on the corner next to Mr. Chas. Fishers.

N. B. He requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle their accounts.

Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832. [illegible]

FRESH SUPPLY.



THE Subscriber has just received a FRESH SUPPLY of Ladies' Prunella SHOES, Ladies' half lined [illegible] Ladies' best quality of Seal skin SHOES; GENTLEMEN'S fine BOOTS, which with his stock already on hand, renders his assortment very complete.

EBENEZER DICKSON.

Salisbury, Dec [illegible] 1831. [illegible]

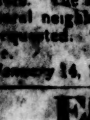
A. TORRENCE

OFFERS his services to the public as
COMMISSION MERCHANT
AND
FORWARDING AGENT.

He is provided with commodious warehouses for storing Cotton and other produce, and proposes making liberal advances, when requested. He will occupy one of the Brick Tenements East of the Planter's Hotel. A constant supply of
GROCERIES
will be kept on hand. All orders from the country punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, Dec. 1st 1831. 60[illegible]

Land for Sale.



THE subscriber, being desirous of removing to the West, offers to sell the tract of land on which he now lives, 6 miles West of Salisbury. The tract contains [illegible] acres of land of a good quality, about 160 of which are cleared. On the premises is a good dwelling house, with all the necessary out houses. The land is situated in a healthy, and a moral neighborhood. An early application is requested. The land can be viewed at any time. MATTHEW B. LOCKE.

January 14, 1832. 3t8

ESTATE
OF
THE
REV. JAMES McKNIGHT.

THE undersigned having obtained letters of administration on the Estate of the Rev. James McKnight, dec'd. at the November term of Iredell county court, hereby notifies all those indebted to said estate, to come forward and make payment. And all those having claims against the estate are requested to present them for payment, legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WM. [illegible], Adm.

Jan. 11th [illegible]

State of North Carolina,
[illegible] County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions November Term 1831.

Joseph [illegible] vs. James Glandon and Jeremiah Glandon. — Justices judgment levied on thirty acres of land joining the lands of John King and others, in said County.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants have not had notice of said levy: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for three weeks, that the said James Glandon and Jeremiah Glandon, be and appear before the justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 2nd monday in February next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the plaintiff shall not have judgment and an order of sale granted for his full demand and costs of suit.

28 D. MOCK, [illegible]

POETRY.

EARLY DEATH
BY WILLIAM GAYLORD CLARK.

Quem Deus amat, moritur adolescens.

If it be fair to mark the bow'd with age
Sink in the halls of the remorseless tomb,
Closing the changes of life's pilgrimage
In the still darkess of its mouldering gloom:
—Oh what a shadow o'er the heart is flung,
When peals the requiem of the loved and young!
They to whose bosoms, like the dawn of spring
To the unfolding bud and scented rose,
Comes the pure freshness age can never bring.
The spirit joyous in its rich repose:
How shall we lay them in their final rest—
How pile the clods upon their wasting breast!
Life opens brightly to the ardent gaze—
A glorious pomp sits on the gorgeous sky,
O'er the broad world Hope's smile incessant plays,
And scenes of beauty win the enchanted eye:
—How sad to break the vision, and to fold
Each lifeless form in earth's embracing mould!
Yet this is life! to mark, from day to day,
Youth, in the freshness of its morning prime,
Pass, like the anthem of a breeze, away—
Sinking in the waves of death, ere chill'd by time!
Ere yet dark years on the warm cheek had shed
Autumnal mildew o'er its rose-like red!
And yet what mourner, though the pensive eye
Be dimly thoughtful in its love tears,
But should with rapture gaze upon the sky
Through whose far depths the spirit's wing careers!
There gleams eternal o'er their ways are flung
Who fade from earth while yet their years are young!

AGRICULTURE.



Second Prize Essay, Agricultural Dipsiton

CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

Mr. Smith, *Dresden' Ohio, June 1, 1831*

Indian corn being an important production of the soil, and extensively grown by our farmers, it is desirable that we should attain the mode of cultivating it, at the same time most easy and most productive. To contribute something to this end I shall make some observations on the best mode of cultivating this grain, and point out some errors into which I conceive many of our farmers have fallen with regard to it. To ascertain the proper mode of culture for any plant it is necessary to examine into its nature and qualities, and the kind of soil to which it is best adapted, and we should proceed accordingly. The want of proper attention to this rule has produced much wild theory and bad practice in agriculture. The corn plant requires a loose alluvial soil to bring it to its greatest perfection, we should therefore in preparing ground for its reception render it as light and mellow as possible, ploughing as deep as the nature of the soil will admit; harrowing the ground previous to planting is advantageous in hard cloddy soils, but is not generally necessary. The seed should be deposited in furrows struck as deep as the ground is ploughed, and lightly covered with loose earth. If too much earth is thrown upon it there is danger of its sorting in cold wet weather, which sometimes succeeds the season of planting. By this mode of planting the plants are more firmly fixed in the earth, the roots striking deep draw a greater supply of nourishment to support them, they are likewise more secure from drought which often proves very destructive to the corn crop, the stalks will not generally grow as tall as those which are planted superficially, but are thicker and stronger and produce larger ears. The best process of cultivation is, that which will preserve a level surface, and most effectually destroy the weeds. This is most effectually done by drawing a large harrow over the rows, (the depth of the furrows will preserve the plants from injury,) the weeds should be carefully removed, and the furrows filled up around the plants as they become large enough to bear it. If this operation is well done, (and much of the success of the crop depends upon its being so,) one ploughing will be sufficient; in doing this the earth should be thrown to the corn, but care should be taken not to ridge it, which is very injurious, as it carries off the rain from the corn which requires a plentiful supply of moisture, especially when earing.

Many farmers pursue a quite different course, just skimming the surface, and planting their seed almost on the top of the ground; the consequence is that the roots, unable to penetrate the hard earth beneath, afford but little sustenance to the plants which run up spindling, and being often exposed to drought yield but a scanty crop; this may be often seen by examining the outer rows of corn where the ground could not be well ploughed. What seems to have led to this pratice is the cultivation of new ground where it could not be ploughed deep, the strength of the soil produces abundantly with any kind of culture. The superficial farmer continues skimming the surface until it becomes exhausted, when supposing the land worn out he abandons it to wiser cultivators.

Another error, which some practice, is so absurd as almost to carry with it its own confutation, this is to plough so deep as to cut and mangle the roots of corn with the idea of making it produce better. This causes what is called fire corn, that is, the blades withther and die before it is fully ripe.

Though I conceive the above observations to be supported by reason, they are somewhat the result of experience, the best proof of theory. I once planted in the same field with some who ploughed shallow, while my part was broken up beam deep and and furrowed with the plough one after the other in the same furrow, the consequence was that I had a better crop than they, with much less labour, and I am convinced that every similar trial would produce a similar result. *A Western Farmer.*

WIT AND HUMOR.

CONJUGATING A VERB.

Dick Orrod and his brother Giles were fine specimens of the bumpkin boys of the West of England; their father, who was a flourishing farmer sent them to pick up a little learning at an expensive academy, in a large town about twenty miles from the village where he lived. The master had but recently purchased the school from his predecessor; and, stranger as he was to the dialect of that part of the country, he could scarcely understand above one half of what Dick and Giles Orrod, and a few more of his pupils, meant when they spoke. "I *knowed* I *rimmed* and I *hut*," were barbarisms to which his ear had never been accustomed; and it was only by degrees he discovered that they were translations into the rural tongue, of "I knew, I run, and I hit." But there were few so rude of speech as Dick and Giles Orrod.

Fraternal affection was a virtue that did not flourish in the bosoms of either of these young gentlemen. Dick's greatest enemy on earth was Giles; and if honest Giles hated any human being except the master, it was Dick. They were excellent spies on each other's conduct: Giles never missed an opportunity of procuring Dick a castigation; and Dick was equally active in making the master acquainted with every punishable peccadillo that his brother committed.

One day an accusation was preferred gainst Master Richard, by one of the monsters, of having cut down a small tree in the shrubbery; but there was not sufficient evidence to bring the fence home to the supposed culprit.

"Does no young gentleman happen to know any thing more of this matter?" inquired the master.

Giles immediately walked from his seat, and, taking a place by the side of his brother, looked as though he had something relevant to communicate.

"Well, sir," said the master, "what do you know about the tree?"

"If you plase, sir," "growled Giles, "if you plase, sir, I sawed un."

"Oh! you 'sawed un,' did you?"

"Iss, I did;—Dick seed I saw un."

"Is this true, master Richard?"

"Iss," said Dick; and Giles much to his astonishment, was immediately flogged.

At the termination of the ceremony, it occurred to the master to ask Giles, how he had obtained the saw. "About your saw, young gentleman," said he, where do you get a saw when you want one?

Giles had some faint notions of grammer floating in his brain, and thinking that the master meant the verb, and not the substantive, blubbered out—From *see*.

"*See!* so you go on board the vessels in the dock, do you, out of school hours and expend your pocket money in purchasing implements to cut down my shrubbery?

"Nos, sir, said Giles, I doant go aboard no ships, nor cut down nos shrubberies."

"What, sirrah! did you not confess it?"

"Nos, sir,; I said I sawed brother Dick cut down the tree, and he seed I sawed un, and a'couldn't deny it."

"I didn't deny it," said Dick.

"Then possibly you are the real delinquent, after all, master Richard," exclaimed the master.

Dick confessed that he was, but he hoped the master would not beat him after having flogged his brother for the same offence: in this way, he humbly submitted that one punishment, no matter who received it—but especially as it had been bestowed on one of the same family as the delinquent—was to all intents and purposes, enough for one crime.

The master, however, did not coincide with Dick on this grave point, and the young gentleman was duly horsed.

"As for master Giles," said the master, as he laid down the birch," he well merited a flogging for his astonishing—his willful stupidity. If boys positively will not profit by my instructions, I am bound, in duty to their parents, to try the effect of castigation. No man grieves more sincerely than I do, at the necessity which exists for using the birch and cane as instruments of liberal education; and yet, unfortunately, no man I verily believe, is compelled to use them more frequently than myself. I was occupied for full half an hour, in drumming this identical verb into Giles Orrod, only yesterday morning: and you, sir," added he, turning to Dick, "you I suppose, are quite as great a blockhead, as your brother Now attend to me, both of you:—What's the past of *see*!"

Neither of the young gentlemen replied.

"I thought as much," quoth the master. "The perfect of *see* is the present of *saw—see, saw*."

"*See, saw*," shouted the boys; but that unfortunate verb was the stumbling block to their advancement. They never could comprehend how the perfect of *see*, could be the present of *saw;* and days, weeks, months—nay, years after—they were still at their endless, and to, them, incomprehensible game of *see saw*.

As an honest seaman, who had just come into port, was taking a stroll in the country, he saw a bull dashing furiously along the road, directly towards him, and according to the custom of the animal, when under full speed, with his tail straight out behind him, "bull, ahoy," roared Jack, making a speaking trumpet of his hand. "Ease off your spanker sheet there, you lubberly son of a cow, or you'll be a foul of me." But the Bull paid no attention to the warning of J., and the next moment the tar was reeled in the dirt; "there dam your eyes," said the enraged seaman, gathering himself up, "I told you, you would run a foul of me."

A spendthrift, who had nearly wasted all his patrimony, seeing an acquaintance in a coat not of the newest cut, told him that he thought it had been his great grandfather's coat.—"So it was," said the gentleman, "and I have also my great grandfather's lands, which is more than you can say."

Female Courtship in Rome.—The women of Rome know nothing of those restraints which delicacy, modesty, and virtue, impose upon the sex in northern Europe. A Roman lady who takes a liking to a young foreigner, does not cast down her eyes when he looks at her, but fixes them on him long and with evident pleasure—nay, she gazes at him alone whenever she meets him, in company, at church a the theatre, or in her walks. She will say, without ceremony, to a friend of the young man's—*Dite al che signor che my place*—"tell that gentleman I like him." If the man of her choice feels the same sentiments, and asks, *Mi volete bene?*—"Are you fond of me?"—she replies with the utmost frankness, *Si. caro*—"Yes, dear." [As this is *Leap year* we would recommend a similar course to our young Ladies, and as they have the opportunity once in every 4 years they ought to make good use of the present year.]

SELF-RESPECT.

One of the strongest and most prevalent incentives to virtue, is the desire of the world's esteem. We act right, rather that our actions may be applauded by others, than to have the approbation of our own conscience—we refrain from doing wrong not so much from principel, as from the fear of incurring the censure of the world. A due regard ought, indeed, to be paid to public opinion, but there is a regard we owe ourselves, of far greater importance—a regard which keeps us from committing a wrong action when withdrawn from the observation of the world, as much as when exposed to its broad glare. If we are as good as others—and it is our own fault if we are not so—why stand in more fear of others than of ourselves! What is there in other men that makes us desire their approbation and fear their censure more than our own? In other respects we are apt to overrate ourselves, but surely when we pay such blind and servile respect to the opinions of others, we forget our own dignity and undervalue ourselves in our own esteem. I admire the sentiment of Cassius when speaking of the Imperial Caesar, he exclaims,

"I had as lief not be, as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself."

His Excellency George Howard, was elected Governor of Maryland, by the legislature of that State, on the 2d inst.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salisbury, N. Carolina, on the 1st Jan. 1832.

Lucinda L. Ames
William Butler 1
Michael Brown
William Burage
John Bringle
Jacob Barringer
John Barringer
John Bilips
Willie Cook
Joseph Cowan 2
James Coles
Smith Carler
Miss E. A. Cameron
Major Carson
George Crider
Elizaneth Crider
Willie Coats
Daniel Corl
James Craige or Mrs. Mary Swink
John Clary
John Dickey
Townsend Dickenson
Henry Dowland
Mary Dent
Jos. E. Dobbins
John Elliott
Anderson Ellis 2
Anton Ewalt
Thomas Evans
J. L. Edmonds
George Fraley or Jacob Lovely
John Fraley
William Fultz
Burgess Garner
William Gray
Charles Griffeth
George H. Gheen
Joseph Graham
John T. Goneky
E. R Gilson
John Hart
John Z. Hammond
William Haden
William A. Hicks
Washington Henly
Richard Haley
Mrs Sophia Hampton
Christena Harriss
J. A Hall
Dr. W T Henderson
John W. Hilton 2
Isaac Henck
Ezekiel Jones
William Judkins
N. Jones
A. W. Jineng
John Johnston
Robert Johnston 2
Lucy Jacobs
Peter Koon
John Knaup
W. Watts or L. Kerley
C. W Clarke & others
M. or Als. Lamb
George Locke
Mathew Locke
Charlotte Leyman
John Leach, jr.
Daniel Lovely
Daniel Lerch
David F. Merary
Rachael Murphy
William Mageht
Wm. B. Means
Charles D. Malany
George Miller 4
James M'Cracken
R E Martin
John W. Moyer
John F. Miller
Jona. Markland
W Mercry
J. Norton
James Neesan
James Owens
Ann Owens
William O rage
John J. Oliver
R. Pardie
Priscilla Peeler
E. Porter
Anne Park
Thomas Phillips
Jesse Pinkston
Williams and Rainey or William Morgan
John W Raynes
John Reed
William Rough
William Rainey
Eng. Rousseau
N. H. Rountree
A. C. Smith
Peter Smith
William Strickland
Chas. A. Stork
Richard Shaver
James Smith
Henry Stoner
Sarah Smith
Isaac Scott
Y. W. Simpson
Nancy Miller
Sam Sears
Jacob Trout
Miss Mary Williams 6
Peter Whitman
Mr. Weasmew
William Williamson
Elam Whitmore
Edward Wade
Charles Willie
Z Warren
Catharine Wade
Robt. Wood
Philip Yost.

3t7 SAML. REEVES, *P. M*

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office in Lincolnton, N. C. on the 1st day of January, 1832.

Jacob Adams
Mary Armitage
John Anderson
Jacob Arney
Paul Anthony
Samuel Bingham
Henry Beanic
Henry Basinger
Carl Beam
Robert Blackburn
G. R. Bartlet
Elkanah P. Coulter
John Conyers
Daniel Coonrad 2
John D. Clark
Samuel Cox
William Cobb
Andrew Derr
Joseph J. Daniels
Susannah Derr
William Duncan
David & Henry Derr
Jacob Earney
Isaac Ervine
John G. Fritchey
Henry Fulenwider 2
Nicholas Fry
William Fulenwider
Edward Ganung
George Hoover
James Hansel
Henry Hovle
John Hellums
Henry Hoke, jr.
Anthony Hillman
Sarah James
Jacob Keisler
Abraham Keistler
Michael Keener
Wm Little
Isaac Lafever
Adison C Love

Jacob Link
Spias Murphey
Morma Maples
Elizabeth Murry
George Mauney
John Neill
J. Norris
Caleb Phifer
John Pollard
Jacob Plunck
Michael Quickel
David Ramsour
John Rocket
Charles E. Rothe
Philip Rudasi 2
Matthew Stroup
John Stines
John Summet
Wm. Snetley
George Seagle, sen.
John Smoyer
Abraham Smith
Samuel Sillivan
Wm. Summey
John Seifford
Philip Sellers
Anthony Shikle, or
Nicholas Hepiner
Cap Stogle
Jonathan Toole
Absalom Taylor, or
James Taylor
John Vickers
Simond Wadford
Anderson Wells
Jas H White
Nathaniel Wilson
Coonrad Weaver
John White
Ezekel West
Abraham Wyatt

3t7

C. C. HENDERSON, *P. M.*

A LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Statesville, N. Carolina on the 1st January, 1832.

Thomas Brown
Wm. Brown
Henry Burke
Elizabeth Ballard
Nancy Brandon
Sally Burke
Jonathan Brown
Peter Brown
Rev. T. Brumby
Pinckney Beard
Edward Burton
Morris B. A Brown
Mrs. Chipley
Rachel Campbell
James Callahan
A. F. Caldwell
Pinkney Caldwell & Wm. McJimsey
Ephraim Davidson
Thomas Deaton
Miles Dobbins
Joseph Davidson
Ely Erwin
Geo. Flowers
Henry Follick
Daniel Finger
R. S Gracey 2
Edward Ganung
Wm. Goodman
Robt. Grant
Alfred Guy
Miss Maria A. Gaither
Wm. Head
James Husk
Thomas Hague
David Hamilton

Tobitha Jacobs
Miss Lucilla M. Kerr
Andrew Kerr
——Lowry
Thos. C. Leach
Jno. Millhailand
Jno. Miller
Alex Moore
Elijah Marlaw
Jno Mushat 2
Geo. McHenry
Hugh McLean
Geo. McKay 2
Alex McHargue
Jas. McHargue
Abner M Henry
Ham. McClaichy
Wm. McKay
James R. Neely
Wm. Quinlan
Matthew Roberts
Wm. Smith
John Smith
Thos. P Simpson
Jno. D Walls
Alex. Williams
Rachel Watts
Wm. Walker
Adam Webber
Isaac Workman
Jas. H. Wilkins
Jesse N Whitlow
A. J. Work
Jno. N. Young
Col. F. Young.

3t7

W. KERR, *P. M.*

To Saddlers AND Harness-Makers.

THE Subscribers wish to employ one Saddler and two Harness-Makers of steady and industrious habits.

JOHN W. HILTON,
BENJ. J. OAKES.

Oct. 31st 1831. 95tf

SELLING OFF!! COME & BUY BARGAINS.

THE Subscribers, surviving partners of the firm of Kyle & Meenan have determined to sell off their present EXTENSIVE STOCK OF GOODS Henceforward, every article will be offered at prices, that cannot fail to suit those who are desirous of purchasing.

Cheap Goods.

MERCHANTS, wishing to add to their stock, would do well to call on them, as they may depend on getting BARGAINS.

LOOK TO THIS.

The peculiar situation of the concern renders it necessary that every person indebted to them should make immediate settlement. They mean, in future, sell exclusively for cash.

ROBT KYLE
HAZL'T KYLE. } *Surviv. partners of the firm of K & M.*

Salisbury, Jan. 2, 1832 6-10

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscriber is desirous to purchase a number of *NEGROES* without any limit during the next twelve months. Any person having such property for *sale* would do well to apply to the subscriber before they make a sale, for they may rest assured that he will pay the most liberal prices in *CASH*. JAMES HUIE.

N. B. All letters addressed to the subscriber will be attended to as punctually, as if application was made in person. In his absence ROBERT HUIE will attend to the business, or in his absence MR. REEVES the Post-Master, will, who is authorised to make purchases at all times.

Salisbury, May 21. 72tf

Runaway



ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scar occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR

State of North Carolina,

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. TERM, 1831.

CHRISTOPHER HEDRICK & Margaret his wife Nancy Billings, Cornelius Billings and Elizabeth Billings the next friend Michael Billings *vs.* David Billings, John Smith & Frederick Billings, Executors of Frederick Billings, dec'd. Petition for division of Negroes: It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David Billings one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is on motion, ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Western Carolinian, printed in Salisbury, that the said David Billings, be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House, in Lexington, on the 2d Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, to said Petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso & set for hearing exparte.

69 D. MOCK *c e c*

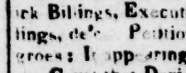
Committed.

TO the Jail of Lincoln County, on the 10th of August, 1831, a negro man, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, well formed, he Speaks polite. He has a scar on his right Cheek, he calls himself *Nicholemus*, and says he belongs to Nathaniel Hops in Iredell County, North Carolina. The owner is resquested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take him away. 13tf

JACOB REINHARDT. *Jailor*

CHARLESTON and CHERAW

THE STEAM BOAT MACON



CAPT. J. C GRAHAM having been engaged last summer in the trade between Charleston and Cheraw calling at Geo. Town on her way up and down, will resume her Trips in the course of a few days and is intended to be continued in the trade the ensuing season.

Her exceeding light draft of Water drawing when loaded only about four and a half feet water will enable her to reach Cheraw at all times except, an uncommon low river, when her cargo will be lightened at the Expence of Boat.

J. B. CLOGH.
Charleston Sept. 26, 1831.

N. B. She has comfortable accomodations for a few passengers. 92tf

J. B. C

Notice.

A few reams of writing paper for sale at this Office, at $2 50 per ream, a few reams at $2; and a few reams of wrapping, at the usual price. 4tf

BLANK DEEDS,

Of every description, neatly Printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office

New Firm

IN LEXINGTON,
DAVIDSON COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscribers have entered into Copartnership, under the Firm of Henly & Hunt, in the Town of Lexington, Davidson County, N. C. and have bought that elegant brick house, North West of the Court-House, of Mr. Henry Humphrey's, also that splendid assortment of

GOODS

of Henry Humphrey's & Co. consisting of almost every article kept in a retail Store, which they will sell very low for Cash. Persons wishing to purchase

CHEAP GOODS

will please to give us a call as no pains will be spared on our part to give general satisfaction.

P. S. All kind of country produce will be taken in exchange for goods.

12tf JOHN H. HENLY,
Dec. 17, 1831. ANDREW HUNT.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES for thirty seven shares of the Capital or Joint Stock in the State Bank, of North Carolina, in the name of Thomas Oakes, sen. of Rowan County N. C. having been mislaid. Notice is therefore hereby given, to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of the said Bank, either in person or by agent, to issue duplicates thereof.

WILLIAM W. LONG,
Administrator of the Estate of THOMAS OAKES, sen., decd.

12t10

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail, in Rowan County, N. C. on the 29th December, 1831; a negro man named *Ben*, and says he belongs to Thomas Roberts, in Burke County, N. C., and was bought by said Roberts of Capt. Wiggins, in Granville County, N. C. Said negro *Ben* is about 30 or 35 years of age, common size; and says he left the Gold Mine in Burke County, on the 17th ult. The owner is requested to prove property; pay charges and take him away.

5tf F SLATER, *Sh'ff.*
Salisbury, Dec. 29, 1831.

The Tennessee Spinster.

THE subscriber still continues to make the above Machines and keeps a supply constantly on hand which he will sell low for *cash* or on credit to punctual dealers. He likewise intends to keep on hand a good supply of COTTON GINS, and he will also repair the same to order.

72tf E. P. MITCHELL.
Salisbury, May 21st.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers will expose to public Sale, at the late residence of John Monroe Deceased, on Thursday the 26th inst. the whole Estate, of said dec'd to wit.

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

containing 250 Acres more or less.

TWELVE NEGROES, men women and children,

Horses,	*Cattle,*
Hogs,	*Sheep,*
Corn,	*Wheat,*
Oats,	*Fodder,*
Hay,	*&c. &c,*

One good road WAGGON, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

A Credit of twelve months will be given, the purchaser giving bond and approved security before the property is exchanged.

ALL those indebted to said dec'd. will make immediate payment. Those having claims are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. 3tf

JOHN M THOMAS. }
WM. BODENHAMER, } *Ex'rs*
January 3d 1832

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY THREE or FOUR Journeymen Tailors of steady habits to whom constant employment and good wages will be given

THOMAS DICKSON.
Salisbury, Jan 9th 1832 3tf

Lost or Mislaid

THE first volume of Ascough's Shakespeare. The volume is well bound and has green edges: No name is recollected to have been written in it. Any person having such a book would confer a favor on the owner by returning it to this office. 89

APPRENTICES WANTED.

TWO or THREE apprentices to the Carriage Making business, of good moral character, from twelve to sixteen years of age, will be taken by

1tf HARRIS & SHAVER.
Salisbury, N. C.

WAGGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—*Fayetteville Advertiser April 1st 1828* 91

For Sale.

Two hundred pounds of first rate Northern Hops. Enquire at this Office. 85tf